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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 3 p.m. 59
Humidity 62 50

February 21, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 94 89

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.12.

7592 日十三月一

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE PINCH OF WAR.

How It is Affecting Europe.

London, February 19.

The cumulative effects of the war are manifest throughout Europe, food and fuel restrictions becoming general. Neutrals are particularly lacking coal. Britain, despite submarine, is the best served in all respects.

Newspapers in France are limited to single sheets, while Holland has a paperless day weekly.

France, in addition to meatless days and the prohibition of pastry, proposes to issue bread cards shortly.

General conditions are becoming worse daily in Scandinavia. The coal shortage has compelled the restriction of hours during which schools, churches and factories are open. Sweden has issued sugar and soap cards.

The Italian Government has commandeered crops at 36 lire per quintal and has fixed the price of the next crop at 45 lire, hoping thus to encourage new sowing. Bread and sugar tickets are expected. In Rome coal costs \$16 a ton and wood \$13 18s. 6d. a ton.

There is great distress in Spain owing to the stoppage of industries, due to submarine.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

An Attack Repelled.

London, February 20.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We repelled an attack to the north-west of Podgaitze.

A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S SUCCESS.

London, February 20.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We submarined a steamer and eight schooners in the Bosphorus.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Successful French Efforts.

London, February 20.

A French communique states:—There has been lively artillery firing between the Oise and the Aisne and in the Avocourt sector. We carried out successful coups de main to the north of Flirey and the west of Wattwiller, bringing back prisoners.

A German Report.

London, February 20.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed British attacks to the west of Messines, on the Artois front, and captured points to the south of La Transloy and north-east of Verdun.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

Information on Submarinism Sought.

London, February 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the American Ambassador at Vienna has requested a clear and final statement of Austria's standpoint on submarinism, and has asked whether the assurance given on the occasion of the Ancona and Persia incidents has been changed or withdrawn.

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

Brazil's Latest Precaution.

London, February 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the Government states that it has informed Germany of the whereabouts and routes of Brazilian ships bound for Europe, so that there may be no excuse for submarineing them.

GERMAN EXHAUSTION.

A Contrast to British Stability.

London, February 20.

The papers contrast the proofs of German exhaustion, as evidenced by the renewed appeal for gold ornaments, with the splendid proof of British financial stability which has enabled the country to raise the largest loan in its history, besides a revenue of £500,000,000.

City experts are of opinion that the War Loan has revealed vast resources which are yet untapped, promising even better results in the future.

Mr. Bonar Law's figure is likely to be exceeded, as hundreds of thousands of applications are still outstanding. The Times interprets the Loan as an overwhelming vote of confidence in the War Cabinet.

INDIAN PENSION FUND.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Sir John D. Rees suggested that Clause 3 of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund should be amended so as to open the children's branch to officer members and the widows' branch to the Bombay Fund.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had not heard of any amendments or proposals made to or by the managing bodies of the fund.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

His Interests in British Concessions.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there were one German Consulate, two German Post Offices, two German banks and 32 German commercial firms in British Concessions in China, while there were only four British commercial firms in German Concessions.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Proposed Scheme for Ceylon.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long stated that the question of introducing a compulsory scheme in Ceylon similar to that in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States was being considered.

ITALIANS EJECT ENEMY.

London, February 20.

An Italian official message states:—On Monday night the enemy entered a trench through galleries beneath the snow near Caseradio Pastorale, but after hand-to-hand fighting we threw him out, taking prisoners.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

London, February 19.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Col. Yate, Mr. Balfour stated that the Swedish Gendarmerie in Persia would not be reorganised under fresh Swedish instructors.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S LATEST DEMAND ON THE PUBLIC.

Amsterdam, February 20.

The Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand to all classes to contribute gold ornaments, and jewellery, except of special artistic or historical value as part of the national equipment effort.

THE GREEK BLOCKADE.

Athens, February 20.

The Legations of the protecting Powers, in a statement, say that the blockade is continuing because the requirements of the ultimatum have been incompletely fulfilled, especially the half-hearted removal of arms. Nevertheless, the Entente are not indifferent to the sufferings of the innocent populations and have seriously considered the question of facilitating the food supplies as soon as circumstances will permit. The Entente have drawn the attention of the Greek Government to the responsibility it is assuming if it continues to tolerate the anti-Entente press campaign.

AUSTRALIA'S PROTECTIONIST GOVERNMENT.

Melbourne, February 20.

It is understood that the Coalition Government will declare itself Protectionist.

ALLIES' REPLY TO MR. WILSON.

Catalogue of the Crimes of the Central Powers.

The following is the text of the reply of the Allied Governments to President Wilson's Note:—

The Allied Governments have received the Note handed to them on December 19, 1916, by the Government of the United States. They have considered it with the care due both to their own keen sense of the gravity of the present time and to the sincere friendship which unites them to the American people.

In a general way they desire to declare their respect for the lofty sentiments inspiring the American Note, and their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a league of nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world.

They recognise all the benefits which will accrue to the cause of humanity and civilisation from the institution of international arrangements designed to prevent violent conflicts between nations, and so framed as to provide the sanctions necessary to their enforcement, lest an illusory security should serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression.

Deep Desire for Peace.

But a discussion of future arrangements for securing a durable peace presupposes a mili-

tary settlement of the present conflict. The Allies cherish a desire as deep as that of the Government of the United States to see an end put as soon as possible to the war for which the Central Empires are responsible, and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity. But in their judgment it is impossible to obtain at this moment such a peace as will not only secure to the reparations, the re-stitution, and the guarantees justly due to them by reason of the act of aggression, the guilt of which is fixed upon the Central Powers, while the very principle from which it sprang was undermining the safety of Europe; but also at the same time such a peace as will enable the future of the European nations to be established upon a sure foundation. The Allied nations are convinced that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but, above all, to provide safeguards for the independence of peoples, for law and for humanity.

Neutrals' Losses. The Allies are fully conscious of the losses and suffering entailed by war on neutrals as well as on belligerents. They regret them, but cannot consider themselves responsible for them, as they in no way either desired or provoked this war; they are doing all in their power to reduce to every possible extent the damage

occasioned by it, so far as they can do so under the inexorable pressure of providing for their own defence against the violence and the devices of the enemy. They note with satisfaction the declaration made to them that the American communication is not in any way connected in its origin with that of the Central Powers transmitted to them on December 18 by the Government of the United States. Indeed, they did not doubt the determination of that Government to avoid any appearance of giving even more support to the responsible authors of the war.

Aims of The Two Groups. The Allied Governments feel it their duty to challenge in the most friendly, but also in the clearest way the analogy drawn between the two groups of belligerents. This analogy based on the public declarations of the Central Powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in alluding to this analogy, did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own. If any fact of history is clearly established to-day it is the calculated policy of aggression by which Germany and Austria-Hungary sought to secure their hegemony of Europe and their

world. By her declaration of war by the instant violation of Belgium and Luxembourg, and by her methods of warfare, Germany has proved that she systematically scores every principle of humanity and all respect due to small States. More and more as the struggle has progressed has the attitude of the Central Powers and their allies been a constant challenge to humanity and civilisation. Is it necessary to recall the horrors that marked the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia, the atrocious treatment undergone by the invaded countries, the massacres of hundreds of thousands of innocents, the barbarities inflicted upon the peoples of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins upon open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger liners and merchant vessels, even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted on prisoners of war, the judicial murders of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the deportation and enslavement of civil populations, etc.?

The perpetration of such a catalogue of crimes, regardless of the reprobation of mankind, will surely explain to President Wilson the protest which the Allies here make.

They consider that the Note which they have handed to the United States, in reply to the German Note, contains the

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HOME MARKETS.

London, February 20.

Consols are quoted at 52½; India Stocks, 64 1-8 and 55 1-8; day to day loans, 4 3-8.

Quotations are:—Rubber, 3/4½ sellers, 3/3 and 3/3½ buyers; flaxseed (coarse), 111 March; Brown Cawnpore, 93/8 sellers; cocoanuts, 45 buyers.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 19.

Silver is steady.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

ment and constitutes in their own words a public "avowal" of their views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded.

Details of Allies' Aims. But President Wilson expressed a further wish: he desires the belligerent Powers to state in the full light of day the aims they have set themselves in prosecuting the war. The Allies find no difficulty in meeting this request. Their aims in this war are well known, for they have been repeatedly expressed by the heads of their several Governments. These aims can only be formulated in detail, with all the just compensations and indemnities due for the losses suffered, when the moment for negotiation arrives. But the civilised world knows that they include, primarily and of necessity:—

The restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro, with the compensations due to them, the evacuation of the invaded territories in France, Russia and Rumania, with fitting reparation; the re-organisation of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all people, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories formerly torn from the Allies by force or contrary to the wishes of their inhabitants; the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs, and Slovaks from foreign domination; the liberation of the peoples who now lie beneath the murderous tyranny of the Turks and the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to Western civilisation.

Future of Poland. The intentions of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia in regard to Poland have been clearly shown in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies.

It is hardly necessary to add that, while it is the wish of the Allies to rescue Europe from the brutal encroachments of Prussian militarism, it has never been their intention, as has been alleged, to seek the extermination or the political extinction of the Germanic peoples. The chief aim of the Allies is to assure peace on those principles of liberty, justice, and inviolable fidelity to international obligations, which have never ceased to inspire the action of the United States.

With this high end in view, the Allied Governments are each and all determined to put forth all their strength and to endure every sacrifice in order that they may press to victory over a conflict, in which they have no selfish interest, but only the

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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He has a good method of teaching European
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He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
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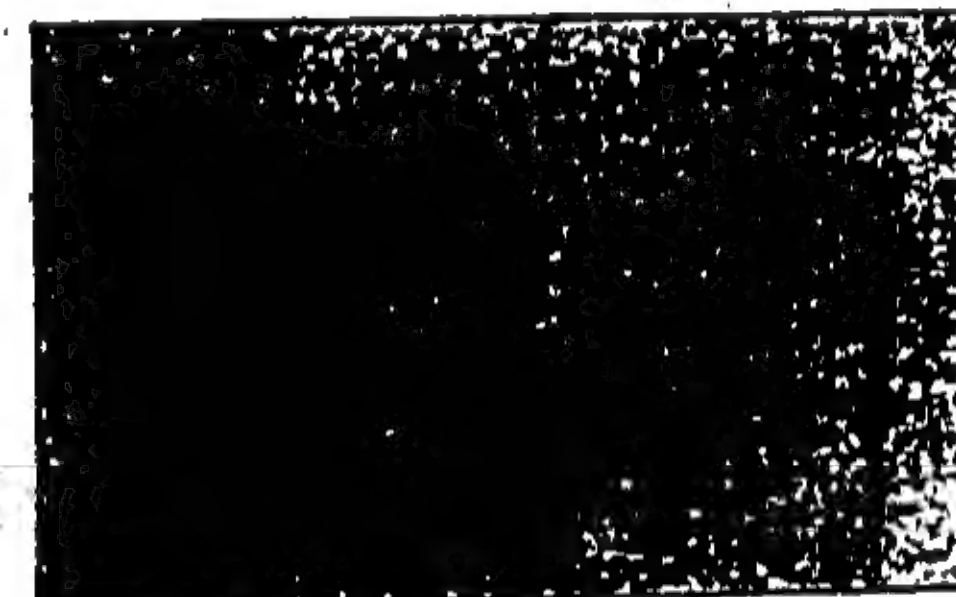
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GENERAL NEWS.

Fatal Fire in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, February 13.—
Fire broke out suddenly at the
Kenwood hotel here, with dis-
astrous results. Thirteen persons
are missing, and have probably
been burnt.

Lt.-Col. Flower, D.S.O.

Capt. V. A. Flower, formerly
of the S.R.E. (V) and of Messrs
Swan and Maclaren, Singapore,
has been gathering in the honours
rapidly. He was at home when
war broke out and the first we
heard of him was at a training
camp in the east of England,
doing his early morning double
with the rest of the recruits to
keep himself fit. He is now
Lieut.-Colonel of a London Regi-
ment, and his career includes
two temporary promotions, one
brevet (T. F.), two mentions in
despatches, and the D.S.O.

Decorated

According to a Berlin telegram,
the Berlin papers state that the
Order Pour le Merite has been
conferred upon Captain Lieuten-
ant Valentiner, commander of a
submarine, for having sunk 128
ships of a total tonnage of 232-
000 tons, including a French
gunboat, one transport steamer
for troops, four steamers for trans-
porting war material, a French
supply ship for submarines, and
14 loaded steamers. Lieutenant
Valentiner, it is added, had num-
erous engagements with armed
enemy ships, captured two guns,
and sank in Funchal Harbour the
ships La Surprise, Oonborough
(? Kanguroo) and Dacia, and
successfully shelled Funchal
(Madeira).

The Mexican Muddle.

Washington, February 15.—
An official dispatch from army
headquarters at El Paso, Texas,
denies the report that two troops
of the 12th Cavalry crossed the
border into Mexico in pursuit of
the Villistas who carried a raid
into American territory and killed
four Mormon settlers. The mes-
sage states that no troops
have re-entered Mexico and that
no move of this sort is being con-
templated at present. The search
for the dead Mormons and another
American citizen reported taken
prisoner by the raiders is still
continuing, but as yet no trace of
them nor of the horses stolen by
the bandits from border ranches
near Chihuahua, New Mexico, has
been found.

China's New Coins.

The Director of Taxes and
Duties on Merchandise at Shang-
hai has received instructions from
Nanking that new coins of three
denominations, namely, of 50, 20
and 10 cents, made at the Tientsin
Mint, have been issued to the
market at Tientsin for circula-
tion. These coins will be
accepted by all Government
offices at their full face value in
the payment of rent, taxes, likin,
postage, telegram charges and all
other dues. No discount at all is
allowed. They will be issued
through the offices of the Bank of
China for circulation in Obihli,
Shantung and Honan, but they
should be accepted as legal tender
anywhere without any dis-
count.

Reorganising the Chinese Navy.
Admiral Cheng Pi-kung, the
Minister of the Navy, is consider-
ing the reorganisation of the Navy
at an early date. The present
three squadrons will be trans-
formed into four squadrons, the
first and second squadrons will
group along the coast, while the
third and fourth squadrons will
be distributed at the various im-
portant ports. The principal of-
ficers to be included in the first
squadron: Admiral Sah
Chen-ping, Li Ting-ping, Li
Ting-ying and Tang Hsiang-min
will be appointed Naval Commis-
sioners and entrusted with the
naval affairs at Tientsin, Hankow
and Shanghai. They will be given
power to direct the movements of
the naval squadrons.

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THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

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The DANDRUFF GERM.
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

MORE ATROCITIES.

Another little crop of atrocities committed by the most cultured nation in the world has been dealt with by the Russian commission of enquiry into such matters. Monday's Reuter wire on the subject should make excellent reading for President Wilson who, a few weeks ago, was of the opinion that there was nothing to choose between Britain and Germany, that one was as much to blame as the other, and that the two sworn enemies ought to become reconciled and henceforth live as brothers, letting bygones be bygones. We would also recommend its perusal to all pacifists and German-lovers, whether at home or in Hongkong. Unarmed wounded men murdered in cold blood; war prisoners burned alive; Sisters of Mercy violated; explosive bullets used to an enormous extent; corrosive fluid poured on wounded men—how does it all sound in twentieth century ears? The burning, the ravishing and the murder of prisoners all seem like a quotation from some account of a barbarian raid during the early centuries of the Christian Era; but it may be noted that the modern Huns have improved on the methods of their German ancestors by adding explosive bullets, corrosive fluid and electric batteries. And the perpetrators of these acts are the men whom the peace-mongers wish us to shake hands with!

It must be remembered that the findings of the various Commissions of Enquiry are not based on mere hearsay. In all the reports chapter and verse are given, and only well-authenticated cases are cited. The examinations have been conducted by men of unimpeachable honesty and fairness, and many of the more important sections of the evidence have been supplied by the confessions of Germans and the testimony of neutrals. Nor are isolated and non-typical cases emphasized or given undue prominence. Nor, again, are the acts complained of just the thoughtless brutality of ignorant men, practised without the knowledge of their officers; on the contrary, the officers themselves are behind all such acts, and the Kaiser and the ape who calls himself Crown Prince are behind the officers. There has been proof enough and to spare that such conduct is all part of a devilish system which, in these days, could only be conceived and carried out by Germans and their allies. What does America, what does the Vatican, what does Holland think of it all? Do they now realize that it was civilisation's solemn duty to war against such a system? Do they wonder now why the Allies have sworn to fight to a finish?

A well-written article in the January *National Review*—"Germany Convicted out of her Own Mouth," by Mr. H. W. Wilson, gives a list of Germany's various crimes, with ample proof thereof. Here is the list:—Germany made the war, violated Belgian neutrality, publicly lied concerning Great Britain, falsified documents, murdered wounded men and prisoners, introduced liquid fire projectors and asphyxiating gas, fired on the Red Cross and from under the protection of the white flag, murdered medical officers and stretcher-bearers, poisoned wells, tortured prisoners, used non-combatants as screens, murdered women and children, violated women, introduced forced labour and deportation, looted, destroyed priceless works of art, razed historic buildings etc., committed sacrilege, murdered priests, bombed open towns, bombed neutral vessels from airships, bombed open towns, used mines indiscriminately, torpedoed hospital ships, murdered Captain Fryatt, and caused serious disturbances in America. And then the list is by no means complete, as our readers are well aware; but, even as it stands, it is a tolerably heavy indictment to be brought against a Christian and cultured country in the twentieth century. And the nation that has done all this is the nation with which President Wilson desires to remain on friendly terms! Is it any wonder that, whatever politicians may feel about it, the rank and file of the Entente countries consider that Germany must be utterly broken—her Kaiser and his son hanged and her seaboard taken entirely away? Such a country ought to be stamped out of the map altogether—and stamped out she would be, if it were not for the selfishness of those who want to make capital out of her in due season. As it is, one fears that she is all too likely to go unpunished and that, in a very short time, Hongkong and other places may be getting ready to welcome her delightful children to their old haunts again.

Britain the Best Off.

A very significant cable came to hand this morning, the moral of which is: If our friends at home are undergoing an anxious time in relation to the supply question, how much worse must things be in Germany! Shortage, it appears, "is manifest throughout Europe; food and fuel restrictions are becoming general; neutrals are particularly lacking in coal. Britain, despite submarine warfare, is the best served in all respects." While we are bound to rejoice that the worst has not touched our own people, the warm sympathies of all of us will surely go out to our magnificent allies, the French, in these days of leaner. Not only have they borne the full burden and heat of the fight, and sent their sons to die side by side with the those of Britain, but they have had to endure that which our own countrymen have been spared: the horrors of German invasion. With the neutral nations it is less easy, perhaps, to sympathise. It was evident a couple of years ago, when Holland was helping to fight Germany's battle, that she was making a rod for her own back. So eager were the Dutch merchants for the fancy prices obtainable in Germany that they practically set out to starve their own people in order to sell to the Hun. Sweden has gone farther still, over and over again contriving at the smuggling of rubber and other commodities for Germany, well knowing that by her act she was lengthening the war. And yet, when the German is crushed and peace is restored, we shall have these neutral nations whining because the Allies, who have spent blood and money untold to bring freedom to the world, are not prepared to admit them to full commercial brotherhood. The Scandinavians and the Dutch and the Americans send missionaries to the Chinese to convert them to Christianity—yet China is more ready at this moment than any of them to enter into the fight for justice against tyranny and wickedness. We wonder if this point has occurred to the pious neutrals who have contributed so generously to the prolonging of the war.

A "Commercial Commission."

We are a little curious to know something about a body styling itself "The American Honorary Commercial Commission," whose members arrived in Hongkong by the Empress of Russia the other day. The said members, we understand, have been entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here, and have been invited to a similar entertainment in Canton. Hitherto we have not been able to discover that these ladies and gentlemen have any recognised official standing whatever. Our lively contemporary, the *Mandarin Times*, has just been decorating its front page with some rather curious observations, in large capitals, about these visitors. The following is a sample: "Oh American Honorary Commercial Commission, how could you do it? We gave them autos free; we gave them a banquet... we made high sounding speeches, we listened with open mouths to their hot blasts of commercial eloquence. God bless our simple hearts. We were stung, folks, S.T.U.N.G. Them guys was not no Honorary Commission at all. The Department of Commerce, Washington, has published a warning, stating that our erstwhile guests are on a private enterprise, all their own, and have no official relation, direct or indirect, with Government." All this hardly tallies with the statement of the Canton correspondent of a local contemporary, to the effect that the "Commission" is organized for the purpose of "improving commercial relations between America and the Eastern countries." Of course there is no reason on earth why a party of ladies and gentlemen from the United States should not visit Manila and Hongkong, or why they should not accept the invariably ready hospitality of the Chinese; but we feel tolerably sure that Hongkong Americans would have been better pleased had their nomadic compatriots stated quite frankly, from the beginning, that they had "no official relation, direct or indirect" with the U. S. Government.

DAY BY DAY.

IT'S A WISE FATHER WHO KNOWS AS MUCH AS HIS OWN SON.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 185th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

C.E.M.S.
A paper on "Wesleyanism" is to be read by the Rev. T. Robinson at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held this (Thursday) evening in St. Paul's College, commencing at 9 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.

Exporting Dollars.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with trying to export 35 silver dollars by the s.s. Haibong to Swatow. The man was arrested on the ship yesterday. His Worship fined defendant \$25 and ordered the dollars to be confiscated.

Back Again.
Although he was only banished a year ago, a Chinese was seen at West Point yesterday and promptly arrested. Charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the man said he wanted to go to Siam and had to come here for a steamer. He was sentenced to one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Four Years' Savings.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export \$150, and the excuse that the defendant gave was that the money represented his savings out of four years' work in Java. He brought the money to Hongkong in guilders and changed it into dollars here, so that he could use it better where he was going. His Worship fined him \$10 and advised him to change the money again into sub coin.

A Dangerous Man.
Hearing that a man with a pistol was in a tea house at Yau-mat yesterday, Inspector Gerrard went to the shop and found a Chinese possessed of an automatic pistol, fully loaded, and with one bullet in the chamber. He arrested the man, who said that the weapon had been given him to sell by a friend in the country. Inspector Gerrard gave the man an indifferent character when he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. His Worship imposed a fine of \$250, or three months' hard labour, and ordered the arms to be confiscated.

An Admission of Guilt.
The story was told by Inspector Gordon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, of how Sergeant Bond saw two sampans manoeuvring round a steamer at the Kowloon Wharf yesterday, and, on watching them, saw a roll of canvas and several brushes placed aboard. He detained the sampans and it was found that the goods had been placed on the boats by order of a store-keeper of the ship, who was being paid off that day. He had intended making good use of the keys before giving them up. When charged with the theft, the store-keeper admitted it, and said he did it to get money. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Badly Battered.
The complainant in an assault case, heard by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning, presented a very battered appearance. His nose had been broken, and it was still in a plaster, and eyes and mouth bore evidence of extreme punishment. Two men employed on the King Edward Hotel launch were charged with the assault, and it appeared that the complainant had formerly been employed on the launch but was now a sampan worker. The offence took place on the Praya East. Mr. Job Witchell, Manager of the Hotel, appeared to speak as to the man's movements on the night in question. His Worship pointed out to the defendants that they might have killed the man, and it was lucky that they were not there on a more serious charge. He fined them \$5 each, ordered them each to pay \$15 as compensation to the complainant, and bound them over in \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—May I appeal to the public through your columns? It has been well said that the Empire marches forward on the feet of little children.

The safeguarding of child life is a problem which is being faced to-day, as it has never been faced before—for the safety of the Empire in the years to come depends on it. Thousands of children die who could be saved. Thousands grow up stunted and diseased who, with proper care, would grow up healthy and useful. It is not fair to the children themselves, but, more than that—it is a calamity to the State, for child life is the Empire's greatest asset.

The motto of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is "For God and Country." During the past 50 years, 83,000 children have passed through the ever-open door of these national Homes, and have been made into useful citizens. Eight thousand Barnardo Boys are to-day serving their country in the Army, Navy, and Mercantile Marine; and these eight thousand men who are fighting in a just cause should make us more than ever appreciate the work which is being done. In addition to the destitute ones, 1,000 children, most of whose fathers are soldiers or sailors, have been admitted for the duration of the war.

In peace as well as war it would be impossible to value too highly the work done by the Barnardo Homes.

For many years an appeal has been made in Hongkong during Lent—and I hope, in spite of the many other calls for Charity, this one may again meet with generous support.

Donations of money and fancy articles of any description suitable for the sale of work to be held on Thursday in Easter week will be gratefully received by me at 128, The Peak.

Yours faithfully,
PAULINE POLLOCK.
Ash Wednesday.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The Recent Incident at Happy Valley.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held at Victoria Barracks on Monday evening, the business being to discuss the report of one of the Association's referees—Mr. M. Gordon-Banks—regarding misconduct of spectators at the R. E. and K. S. L. match played on February 10.

Sergeant Williams, K.S.L.I., proposed that the report should be laid on the table, but after hearing the evidence of Mr. Gordon-Banks, the Association approved of his action, but regretted that it was unable to deal with the matter on account of the great difficulty in tracing the offenders—said to be men of the K.S.L.I. Sergt. Williams then withdrew his motion.

Some discussion on the recent regrettable incident at the D. Company K.S.L.I. and South China Athletic match followed, but it was decided to await the protest of the South China Athletic before dealing with the matter.

This concluded the business of the evening.

His Second Term.

The other morning a Chinese went to buy some rice at a stall in Wan-chai and, because of a difference with the woman stallholder, he cut her on the arm with a chopper. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, it was stated that the man had been given three months' hard labour for a similar offence. His Worship sent the man to prison for six months' hard labour.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

Further Gallops This Morning.

There was a large attendance at Happy Valley this morning to watch the work of the ponies, but owing to most of the more prominent mounts having been out yesterday morning, there was a dearth of really interesting gallops. There were more old ponies than Derby ponies, and Northlands again proved to be among the best by covering the last quarter of a mile and a quarter gallop in 29.4/5 secos. Windsor Dahlia also went well.

Most of the times recorded are appended:—

Derby Grifflins.
Choice Dahlia. Mile and a half.—35.1/5; 1.10; 1.44.3/5; 2.22.1/5; 2.58; 3.31; last quarter, 33.

Victory. Mile and a quarter (Extra).—41.3/5; 1.21; 2.00.2/5; 2.55; 3.06; last quarter, 30.

Glorious Pearl. Mile and a half. (Seib).—38.1/2; 1.45.2/5; 2.18; 2.51; 3.25; last quarter, 34.

Formosa Chief. Mile and a quarter.—35; 1.19.2/5; 1.45; 2.17; 2.48; last quarter, 31.

Iron Duke. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.14; 1.52; 2.24.2/5; 2.55.2/5; last quarter, 31.

Bacjo. One Mile. (Seib).—36; 1.12.4/5; 1.42.2/5; 2.23.3/5; last quarter, 34.1/5.

Russian Chief. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.12; 1.47; 2.19.2/5; 2.51; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Old Ponies.
Derby Chief. One Mile.—40; 1.19; 1.55; 2.26.3/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Coronet Dahlia. Last three quarters.—33.4/5; 1.7; 1.37.3/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Australian Chief. Mile and a quarter.—36.3/5; 1.13; 1.48; 2.21.2/5; 2.53.2/5; last quarter, 32.

Dixie. Mile and a quarter (Extra).—38; 1.11.4/5; 1.46.1/5; 2.20; 2.50.3/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Triumphant Dahlia. Three quarters.—32.2/5; 1.05; 1.35.3/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Giant Dahlia. Mile and three quarters. (Burkill).—41; 1.20; 1.53; 2.26; 3.00; 3.33.4/5; 4.04.2/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Goldfins. Mile and a half (Boyd).—42; 1.20; 1.56; 2.29; 3.01; 3.34.3/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Pingwa Chief. Mile and a quarter.—39; 1.17; 1.53.2/5; 2.28.3/5; 3.00.2/5; last quarter, 31.4/5.

Northlands. Mile and a quarter. (Knoll).—41; 1.19; 1.55.4/5; 2.31.3/5; 3.01.2/5; last quarter, 29.4/5.

General Birdwood. Mile and a quarter. (Ex.).—42; 1.19; 1.58; 2.35; 3.06.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Windsor Dahlia. Mile and a half. (Burkill).—38.2/5; 1.9.2/5; 1.43; 2.18.2/5; 2.50.3/5; 3.21.2/5; last quarter, 30.4/5.

Cadzw's Waif. Mile and a quarter. (Boyd).—35; 1.9.3/5; 1.45.2/5; 2.18; 2.49.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Nyans. Mile and a quarter. (Seib).—37.2/5; 1.13; 1.49; 2.23.4/5; 2.58; last quarter, 34.1/5.

Ploughed Field. Three quarters. (Boyd).—37.2/5; 1.09.4/5; 1.43.2/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Crosby. One mile. (Knoll).—35; 1.09.4/5; 1.46; 2.18.1/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Subscription Grifflins.
Spalpeen. Three quarters.—33; 1.05; 1.38.3/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Ironsides (Seib) and Amphion (Adam). Mile and a half.—40; 1.21.3/5; 2.01.2/5; 2.39; 3.15.3/5; 3.50.4/5; last quarter, 35.1/5.

Chinfain. One Mile.—37; 1.16; 1.53; 2.24.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Dandy Dahlia. Three quarters.—34; 1.09; 1.40; last quarter, 31.

King Ben and King Dick. Three quarters.—36; 1.7.2/5; 1.39; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Sangale and Sanyobers. Three quarters.—32; 1.06.2/5; 1.42; last quarter, 35.3/5.

Daisy Chief. One Mile.—37.2/5; 1.15.4/5; 1.49.2/5; 2.29.2/5; last quarter, 30.

Brown Sagar. Three quarters.—38.3/5; 1.15; 1.48.3/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Black Olond. Three quarters.—34; 1.09; 1.42; last quarter, 33.

Cheerful Dahlia. Three quarters.—34.2/5; 1.09.1/5; 1.47; last quarter, 20.4/5.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Are there no Belgian, Italian and Portuguese novelists who might be very profitably introduced to British readers at the present time?" hungrily asks a book-gosipper of the *Globe*. The yearning query inevitably suggests—to the present writer at least—the bad old days of the 'nineties. At this period, every week or so some foreign genius was introduced to the long-suffering British reader, boomed with columns of eulogistic reviews, and referred to as "wonderful"—that was the current literary slang-word. Every lover of letters is pleased to welcome alien talent when it is good, but the ingenious query quoted above calls up the image of some determined publisher going out with a lantern to find a few foreign geniuses by hook or crook.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who figures so largely in Sir Douglas Haig's *Somme* dispatch, admits to more hobbies than perhaps any British soldier, says the *Daily News*. He gives his recreations as hunting, polo, cricket, rackets, and drawing. To these may be added literature, for his Officers' Notebook is a standard work. Sir Douglas Haig, though not so famous as a litterateur as his brother Scot, Sir Ian Hamilton, has also done some first-class literary work, such as his *Cavalry Studies*; and his dispatch is a model of what a military review should be—lucid and concise.

Political events since the war, have, remarks the *Chronicle*, tended to multiply the number of statesmen who, having held high office, are now "ex." When the Premier addressed the Guildhall meeting he, himself an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was supported by another in the person of Mr. McKenna. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Austen Chamberlain also share the distinction of once having held the nation's purse-strings. Of War Ministers in retirement there are no fewer than six, headed by Lord Lansdowne; the list being completed by Viscount Midleton, Lord Haldane, General Sir John Seely, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. The Home Office supplies the same number of "have-beens." Viscount Chilton (better known as Mr. Akers-Douglas), Lord Gladstone, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna, Sir John Simon and Mr. Samuel have all more or less pleasant recollections of that post.

"In his usual masterly style," (says a *Daily News* correspondent) I read in the report of a Christmas concert in a suburban weekly, a tenor vocalist sang "On, Away, Awake, Beloved." It suggests a musical encouragement of a tired sprinter cracking up in the last lap; but clearly the local critic has his ideas about the dramatics of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha." Any way, I shall preserve it among my collection of similar gems, which includes one by a very famous critic of a great London daily, who, writing of a performance of Sir Hubert Parry's "Pied Piper of Hamelin," ventured the opinion that Sir Hubert had been very successful in his musical setting of "the most mythical tragedy of Mr. Hamelin."

The gift of \$100,000 to Harrow School for scholarships which is announced, says the *Daily News*, serves to remind us that the episcopus days of pious founders are not quite past, though the endowment of scholarships at the great schools is not thought by the majority of testators to be as important as the furthering of higher education. The most important of recent gifts for this purpose that one calls to mind is the \$3,500 left to Cheltenham by Lord James of Hereford, but the enrichment of our Universities, old and young, at home and in the colonies, in the last decade is an honourable chapter of our public life.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals has to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

—Chinese Baptist Church, \$20.

BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.

Canton British War Contributions.

A further sum of \$500, making \$1,010 10s. 0d. since beginning of last year, subscribed by British residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during December, January and February as undernoted:—

British Ambulance Committee	25
Kensington War Hospital Supply Depot	25
Lord Roberts Memorial Fund	25
Mesopotamia Committee	25
Officers' Families Fund	50
Patriotic League of Britons Overseas	50
Prisoners of War Fund	125
Sailor's Widows and Orphans Fund	75
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors	75
Y.M.C.A. Hat Fund	25
	\$500

The following is a list of the subscribers to date:—

Already acknowledged:—
\$12,953.27 and \$14 10s. 0d.

Anderson Dr. W. J.
Webb per... \$ 20.14

Bander S. M. 3
Banque de L'Indo
Chine (Monday
Bridge) 100

Barton J. H. 10
Batchelor R. K. 30
Becke F. G. 60

Bell E. N. 55
Boanas W. 15
Bowker G. H. 60

Bray Rev. A. H. 25
British Red Cross
(Balance) 37.58

C. 30
Charrington E. O. 10
Chippendale J. 10

De Courcy J. E. B. 35
Ortiz A. H. 10
Crocker J. H. 60

Darch O. W. 90
Davies Rev. H. 25
Dent H. V. 90

Dixon P. A. V. 15
Eager O. 30
Ellis H. 10

Foord H. T. 75
Forbes D. 130
Friederichsen E.A.O. 18

Giff Rev. C. A. 15
Garrard E. E. 60
Golf Club (Lottery) 29.55

Competition 80
Griffith T. E. 70
Griffith T. E. per 80

Griffith T. E. Ltd. 250
Harris H. P. 50
Hill P.L.O. Oakley 60

H. H. Smith A. 10
Hogg A. V. 30
Hooker Dr. A. W. 30

Hoppler G. 15
Hoson A. 30
Izatt D. B. 10

Jamieson J. W. 275
Jenkins Rev. P. 15
Joelands F. E. 20

Kench O. C. 60
Kitching G. C. 120
Komarcik A. 10

Kung Shao Chiang 265
McAllum C. A. 255
McNair Rev. Geo. H. 7.50

McRae Rev. D. 25
Martin A. 15
Matheson R.T. 20

Miller A. 80
Mullin H. G. 20
Ogilvy R. C. G. 10

Peel O. A. 60
Read G. L. 90
Reynolds Dr. W.G. 15

Ross C. H. J. 3
Sandeman H. H. 60
Scrimshaw H. O. 15

Shields O. H. 180
Smith Frank 30
Smith H. Staples 30

Smith J. T. 30
Sutton W. Gordon 20
Sutton H. 30

Tape Rev. S. G. 30
Waters V. P. 30
Watson O. E. 15

White E. J. 20
Wilson A. G. 30
Wood E. M. 60

Worley N. A. 30
Total, \$16,357.04 and \$144
10s. 0d.

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War contributions can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom further donations and Subscriptions should be sent:—D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Eight New Bills at To-morrow's Meeting.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when the following Bills will be read a first time:—

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provision for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal in part the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916.

A FAMOUS FICTION CHARACTER.

"Wallingford" to Appear on the Screen.

No character in fiction of recent years has excited quite the same interest as that of "J. Rufus Wallingford, the get-rich-quick man." George Randolph Chester, his creator, acquired fame through him and for years the shady schemes of the big promoter have amused both the English and American public. The adventures of Wallingford are so startlingly original and humorous that the question has often been raised as to why the stories have not been screened in pictures.

Now comes the house of Pathe with the announcement that they have secured the rights to film these stories and that the pictures will be sent out in the autumn under the title of "The New Adventures of Wallingford." The production of them has been turned over to Wharton Inc., who have produced many Pathe successes. Work was started by them on the "Wallingford" stories at Ithaca, N.Y., on July 12. Several of the best well-known players of the stage-to-day have been secured for the cast. Max Fisman will do the "Blackie Daw," Burr McIntosh will play "Wallingford," and Lolita Robertson will have the feminine lead.

An Acknowledgment.

The following letter dated London December 20, 1916, acknowledging the sum of £750 (not included in above amount), the result of the Garden Fete organised by the British ladies of Canton on "Our Day," has been received from the Chairman of Finance Committee, British Red Cross Society:—

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 15th November enclosing draft value £750, being a contribution to our funds in response to the 'Our Day' appeal from the British ladies of Canton, as the result of a Garden Fete on October 19th. Our official receipt is enclosed herewith. I am desired by Lord Lansdowne and the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John to ask that you will be so good as to convey on our behalf to the British ladies of Canton how warmly grateful we are for the generous help they send to us, and to assure them how keenly we appreciate the sympathetic and practical interest they show in our work for the sick and wounded of His Majesty's Forces. With our thanks to you for having forwarded the contribution."

FOXES AND FOWLS.

Sport That Costs England Millions a Year.

"The Food Controller has decided to stop the feeding of game. This is a wise step," writes "Agriculture," in a letter addressed to the Daily Chronicle, "as it will prevent much waste; but, taking into consideration that game so fed is available for human consumption, the waste incurred is a mere flea bite compared with the drain on the nation's food by the upkeep of fox hunting."

"The feeding of many thousands of foxhounds occasions an enormous waste of food, mostly oatmeal; but the great waste in connection with fox hunting is occasioned by the enormous destruction of wild rabbits and tame poultry."

"Even this aspect of the waste, although very considerable and unwarrantable at such times as there is famine in the land, is the loss to the nation by the discouraging of the keeping of poultry on a large scale by all farmers and cottagers. This runs into many millions a year and is the real cause of our having to import such an enormous quantity of eggs and poultry from abroad. A farmer who interferes in any way whatever with the sport of fox hunting is practically ostracised, and neither he nor any of his family stand the chance of getting a farm if there is one to let; and the same applies to applicants for small holdings."

"The loss to farmers caused by fox hunting through having their gates left open, with consequent straying of cattle, and the breaking down of their fences, is very discouraging, to say nothing of the damage they do to breeding ewes, and now that labour is so scarce it makes the farmers' position much more difficult."

"After the war we shall have a taxation of something like \$500,000 a year, and the farmers will have to pay their share. Nothing would be so great a help to British agriculture as the abolition of fox hunting in the highly-farmed districts of England. It ought to be carried on on a smaller scale where there is more land, such as Salisbury Plain, the Yorkshire moors, and other places where they cannot interfere with the keeping of poultry and successful farming in other respects, and where the devotees of fox hunting would have to maintain their own foxes."

GOSPEL OF EDUCATION.

Lord Haldane on The Future of The Nation.

Lord Haldane, stating that he had come from Scotland to preach the gospel of education gave an address on the future of the nation recently at Huddersfield Town Hall. His lordship said he believed that with the acceptance of that gospel was bound up the question of the future of the nation. He was pleased to see that there was to be established at Huddersfield a technical college for instruction and research in the chemistry of coal tar products, so far as they bore on colour.

For 20 years he had been talking of the way in which we allowed that industry—vital to the textiles of this country—to slip from our grasp and be developed by Germany. We were not irretrievably behind other nations, and we possessed some of the highest talent in the world in chemistry. It was only a question of getting hold of the men and allowing their influence to be felt.

Technical colleges should be raised to the level of the University, and we could not have too many of such institutions, provided they were kept up to standard.

Educational authorities, Lord Haldane proceeded, were too small. Why should not the West Riding be made into an educational province, London, Lancashire and other districts the same, and then get the local education authorities to come together as a great governing body, while a great body of well-paid teachers should be raised.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

HOTEL CECIL.

Home of the Air Board.

Commandeered by the Government, the Hotel Cecil, the scene of many famous banquets and distinguished gatherings, closed its doors to the public at noon on January 9. Henceforth it will be the home of the Air Board, at least for the duration of the war. Mr. Hornsby, the general manager of the hotel, in an interview, stated that the first intimation of the Government intention to take over the premises was received on Saturday. Some 700 visitors were then staying in the hotel. "Our clients were our first consideration," said the manager. "We immediately commenced to compile a list of available accommodation in London. That information was posted in the bureau and was taken advantage of by our visitors. Many of them went to private hotels, and some were obliged to go into the country for residence. A large proportion of the hotel guests were officers, upon whom the change will prove a great hardship. We granted them special terms. In fact, the Government had appealed to us to consider the question of setting apart a portion of the premises for the reception of officers."

The restriction of hotel accommodation Mr. Hornsby regarded as a serious matter, in view of the business representatives who will come to London when the war is over. Far less expense and inconvenience, he said, would have been entailed if the Government had taken over the clubs in Pall-mall. "But the Government is paramount," he added. "We have got to win the war, and we must comply with the demands of those in authority." As to the employees, who number nearly 700, including those engaged at the stalls and kiosks, he said the typists and clerks would be taken over by the Air Board. The remainder were thrown out of employment, and he was not aware that arrangements had been made for their compensation. Some of them had been at the hotel since its opening, twenty-one years ago. The Constitutional Club, which had been installed at the Prince's entrance, would still remain in occupation. It is not expected that the furniture will be removed before the end of the week. For this purpose some hundreds of pantechnicons will be required. The process of dismantling commenced yesterday. On a notice-board at the Strand entrance there were displayed letters offering furnished flats and houses in and near London. A list of hotels was posted up, but the majority of these seemed to have little accommodation available.

The Government has now taken over the following additional hotels:—

Hotel Metropole and Hotel Victoria (Ministry of Munitions).
St. Ermin's Hotel (National Service).

De Keyser's Hotel (Air Service).
Salisbury Hotel (War Savings Committee).

Great Central Hotel (Hospital for Officers).
The Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, and the King's Hall, Holborn, Restaurants, have also been acquired by the Government.

DOCK PROFITS.

Dividend of \$2.50 and Bonus of \$6.

Subject to audit, at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend:—

A final dividend of \$2.50, with a bonus of \$6.00, per share, to be paid to shareholders;—
\$228,424.23 be written off plant and buildings;—
\$300,000.00 be added to reserve fund;—
\$50,000.00 be paid as a bonus to the European staff; and carry forward about \$500,000.00.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liverishness," Sick Headaches.

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 So. Church Road, Shanghai.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

A STUBBORN FOE

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistence and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Tottenham, Bristol writes:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at 1s. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong:
Messrs. A. & S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

FOR RACE WEEK

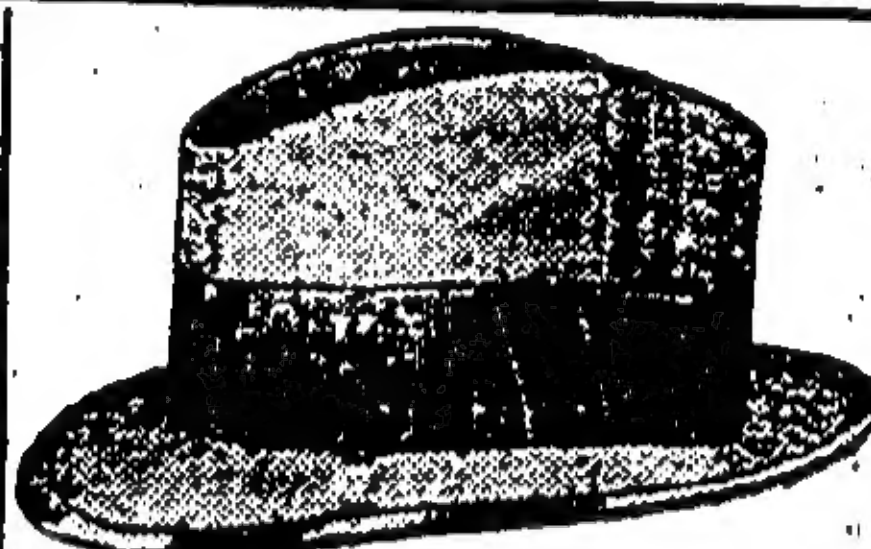
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS

MACKINTOSH'S

THE DEPENDABLE MEN'S STORE.

MACKINTOSH MEN'S WEAR DES VŒUX ROAD & CO., LTD. SPECIALISTS NO. 18.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346



SMART HATS FOR THE RACES. NEGLIGES IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS.

MADE BY GLYN & CO.

44, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

SMART NECKWEAR IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS. SEE WINDOW.



NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS JUST RECEIVED.

- 583 { The Best Man at the Wedding. George Robey.
The Family Ghost. " "
581 { What was there was Good. " "
Where's the Butler? " "
593 { Dinky. Cyril Maude.
A Telephone Reconciliation. " "
594 { The Stage Door Keeper. Part 1. Bransby Williams.
Part 2. " "
THE "ANDERSON" MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,622 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN 28 Mar.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 23 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 12 Apr.	EMPRESS OF ASIA 6 June.
Monteagle 14 Apr.	

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.
WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,530	THURS. 8th Mar., at noon. WED. 28th Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Penang Maru Capt. Kuchibiki T. 10,000	(SUNDAY, 25th Mar.
Kobe Direct.....	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000 Yokohama Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000 Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000 Kitano Maru Capt. F. E. Copé T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriyama T. 21,000 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(SATURDAY, 24th Feb. (SUNDAY, 25th Feb. (MONDAY, 26th Feb. (WEDNES. 21st Mar., at 11 a.m. (TUES. 6th Mar., at 11 a.m. (FRI. 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MOHL, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.

First class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$676 (£142).
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.
*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to naval, military, civil servants, missionaries etc.
*SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Bintang 18th Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May.
Tjikembang 13th Apr.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents,
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., Agents.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. No. 18.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Hoihow	22nd Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	22nd Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	25th Feb. at d'light
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Tamsui	25th Feb. at d'light
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.....	Chihli	25th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	27th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Year DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"	28th Feb. at noon.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tea." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong Feb. 21, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjilatjap		23rd Feb.	1st Mar.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."
"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia." For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building. [15]
Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to
Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain. Leaving. Halting...
A. E. Hodgins... FRI. 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On
SHANGHAI via Swatow Choyssang Fri. 23rd Feb. at d'light
HAIPHONG... Taksang Fri. 23rd Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA... Loongsang Sat. 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI... Wosang Sun. 25th Feb. at d'light
HAIPHONG... Loksang Wed. 28th Feb. at d'light
CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta sailing at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "Hsin-hai," convenient calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and are lighted with electric light for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by means with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated.
BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodations for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Panama Canal Traffic.

The number of ocean-going vessels using the Panama Canal waterway during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was 787, and their aggregate net tonnage was 2,479,761 tons, the corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year being 1,088 vessels of 3,843,031 tons. As the canal was closed by a landslide from the middle of September, 1915, to April 15, 1916, the period covered is in reality only five months. The total quantity of cargo carried through the canal in 1915-16 was 3,140,046 tons, as compared with 4,969,792 tons in 1914-15.

Higher N. Y. K. Freight rates to Europe.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is considering raising its freight rates to London, and the rate for regular and extra ships will be raised this time. The N. Y. K. gives as the reason for this that the present tariffs are far below those of European-owned ships. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon as to the scale of the increase, but the "Japan Advertiser" understands, on good authority, that the N. Y. K. will raise the rates about 10 shillings for extra vessels and from 15 to 25 shillings for contract steamers. Even with this increase, the tariffs of the N. Y. K. vessels will be somewhat below those charged by most lines. The increase for contract liners must receive the Government's sanction, and it will be at least April 1 before such sanction can be obtained. No Government sanction, however, is required for increasing the rates for extra vessels, and it is said that increased tariffs will be charged commencing with the Sanuki Maru leaving Kobe early in March.

An Important Development.

An agreement of great importance in the development of the Canadian Northern Railway's freight and passenger traffic was made during last year with the Cunard Steamship Company, says the official report. Under the terms of the arrangement the Cunard Company has taken over the Atlantic steamers controlled by the Canadian Northern Railway, and a close working alliance is in effect between the two companies, the various Canadian services of the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern having become, in effect, a single transportation unit between Europe and Canada. Steamship services on the Pacific Ocean are also in contemplation. The arrangement was not completed in time to be of benefit to last year's earnings, but will from now on become of benefit, and, after the conclusion of the war, must result in giving to both parties a very substantial and remunerative business.

The Pacific Mail s.s. Columbia.

The third ship to be placed in the Pacific Mail service, the Columbia, will leave San Francisco on March 1 for Oriental ports, says the "N. China Daily News." She is one of the three new Dutch steamers purchased about a year ago by the Pacific Mail, and will be converted into an oil burner, being placed in the Trans-Pacific service in conjunction with the Ecuador and Venezuela. These vessels were built by the Nederlandsche-Scheepsbouw-Maatschappij of Amsterdam, to the order of the Royal West India Mail Service, and were intended for trade across the Atlantic to New York, via Dutch Guiana, Venezuela, Curacao and Haiti. They measure 381 feet long have a 43.6 ft. beam, and 35.3 ft. depth moulded, and are entered at Lloyd's and they are entirely of steel with an orlop deck. The double bottom extends over the full length of the vessels and is divided into fourteen separate tanks to carry salt as well as fresh water. Seven watertight bulkheads divide the vessels into eight separate compartments. The collision bulkhead is carried right up to the swinging deck. The saloon passenger accommodation comprises 57 luxurious state rooms, ample quarters for 111 persons. The vessels are provided with four holds, fitted with ten steam derricks; wide-spaced built pillars keep the holds exceptionally clear for the convenient storing and handling of cargo.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Brand, Oakes and Co. Stationery, etc., apply to the prices. ALEXANDER & CO.

NOTICES

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
Asien

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

OFFICIAL PRICES.		
BANKS.		
Banks	s.	\$710
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	n.	\$375
North China	n.	t. 180
Unions	n.	\$900
Yangtzes	n. ex 73	\$255
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	n.	\$155
H. K. Fires	n.	\$367½
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	sa.	\$112
Steamboats	s.	\$19
Indos (Def.)	n.	\$126
Indos (Pref.)	n.	\$41½
Shells	n.	106½
Ferries	b.	\$58
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	n.	\$118
Melabons	n.	\$53
MINING.		
Kailans	n.	36½
Langkats	s.	t. 204½
Raubas	s.	\$2.40
Tronahs	n.	28½
Urals	n.	28½
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	s.	\$89
Kowloon Docks	s.	\$126
Shai Docks	n.	t. 82
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	n.	\$93
H. K. Hotels	s.	\$107
Land Invest.	b.	\$91
H'phreys Est.	b.	\$6.50
K'loon Lands	n.	\$33
Shai Lands	n.	t. 86
West Points	s.	\$73
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	t. 145
Kung Yiks	s.	t. 12½
Shai Cottons	b.	t. 110
Yangtzepons	s.	t. 6½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	b.	\$73½
China Light & P. b.		\$4.65
Providents	s.	\$9.00
Dairy Farms	sa.	\$34
Green Islands	n.	\$11.40
H. K. Electric	b.	\$49
I. K. Ice Co.	n.	\$140
Ropes	s.	\$34½
Steel Foundries	n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level n.		\$7.30
Trams, Peak, old sa.		\$3.80
Trams, Peak, new n.		\$1
Laundries	n.	\$3½
U. Waterboats	b.	\$15½
Watsons	b.	\$6½
Wm. Powells	n.	\$6
Morning Posts	n.	\$29
CORRECTED TO noon WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1917.		
BENJAMIN & POTTS.		
Share and General Brokers		
Princes Building.		
Tel. address: Broker.		
EXCHANGE.		
SELLING.		
T/T	2/4½	
Demand	2/4 5/16	
30 d/a	2/4½	
60 d/a	2/4½	
4 m/s.	2/4 9/16	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	par	
T/T Japan	109½	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco- co & New York}	56	
T/T Java	135½	
T/T Manila	Nom.	
T/T France	3.26½	
Demand, Paris	3.27	
BUYING.		
4 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/16	
4 m/a. D/P	2/5 3/16	
6 m/a. L/C	2/5 5/16	
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 5/16	
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	57¼	
4 m/a. Marks	Nom.	
4 m/a. Francs	3.38½	
6 m/a. Francs	3.43½	
Demand, Germany	—	
Demand, New York	56¼	
T/T Bombay	—	
Demand, Bombay	Nom.	
T/T Calcutta	—	
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Manila	112	
Demand, Singapore	par	
On Haiphong	2½½ prem.	
On Saigon	2½½ prem.	
On Bangkok	65½	
Sovereign	8.40	Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz	47.90	
Bar Silver, per oz	35	
SUBSIDIARY COINS.		
DISCOUNT PER \$100.		
Chinese, 30 days' sight	1½	
Chinese, 60 days' sight	2	
Chinese, 90 days' sight	2½	
Chinese, 120 days' sight	3	

BANKS

BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
 = \$15,000,000
Silver ...\$18,000,000
 \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. C. Z. Amoy,
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.
H. McDowell, Esq., Deputy Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbey, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Haysman.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
J. A. Flannery, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Sharpe.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabbe, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London—Bangkok—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hoogkoon.—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent.
annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 6 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 9 months, 4¾ per cent. do ditto.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. do ditto.

N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rates may be obtained on application.
INTEREST ON deposits allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 1½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, between the Bank to be placed on FIRED DEPOSIT AT 4 percent. per annum.

N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1813.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000
Reserve Liabilities of Proprietors...£750,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed " " 1,125,000
Paid Up " " 762,500
Reserve Fund " " 550,000

BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES :

Bombay	Kanchi
Calcutta	Kota Bharu
Colombo	Singapore
Dubai	Sri Lanka
Galle	Madrass
Hankow	Penang
Hong Kong	Rangoon
Madras	Siam
Manila	Singapore
Yokohama	

Fort Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at a percentage per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
61 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
25 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL PAID UP\$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS\$3,931,000
U.S. GOLD\$7,181,000

BRANCHES —

BOMBAY	HONGKONG	PEKING
CALCUTTA	Kobe	SAN FRANCISCO
CANTON	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CELEBES	MANILA	ST. PAULI
COLON	MEXICO	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	PANAMA	YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the Services and Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Juan, Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Buenos Aires, Havana, Montevideo, Lima, Bogota, Medellin, Caracas, Porto Alegre, Recife, Salvador da Bahia, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaíso.

"ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING-BUSINESS TRANSACTED"
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates per cent. announced on application.

GEORGE HOOG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1915.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 80,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

Aomori-Hakodate	Amoy	Armede
Batavia	Bombay	Buenos Aires
Canton	Cebu	Colon
Hankow	Hongkong	Iloilo
Lyons	Manila	Peking
San Francisco	Shanghai	Singapore
Sourabaya	Tientsin	Yokohama
Zamora		

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY

